

Stern Measures to Crush Violence in Steel Strike;

Wilson Admits He Was Mistaken on Shanting Facts

Norris Bares Inaccuracy on Secret Pact

President Confesses Agreement Was Formed in 1917, and Not to Bring Japan Into War

Democrats Not to Press a Test Vote

President Said to Have Asked Balloting Be Delayed Till He Returns

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—President Wilson telegraphed Senator Norris, of Nebraska, leader of the fight for the Shantung amendment, admitting that in his Western speeches he used an argument in justifying the Shantung settlement in the peace treaty which was incorrect.

The President's telegram was in response to an attack by Senator Norris on Mr. Wilson's inaccuracy. The Nebraska Senator called on the President to produce the evidence to substantiate his assertions "in his next speech to the American people." The President made no public acknowledgment that he was wrong, but privately telegraphed Senator Norris, several days ago, admitting it.

The argument made by the President, which he now admits had no justification, was that Britain and others had promised Japan, as the price of getting her into the war, that the German concessions in China should be given to Japan. Mr. Norris pointed out that the move was made by Japan to obtain the secret agreements with respect to Shantung, which Japan entered the war. The accuracy of Mr. Norris' day admitted by the President in the telegram.

First Admission of Error
Senators said to-night that while the President has used many inaccurate and obviously incorrect arguments in his speeches on this tour—possibly his claim that reserves were forced him to take the treaty back to Berlin for German consent, after he had been forced to admit to the Foreign Relations Committee this would not be necessary—this is the first time he has admitted he was wrong.

Senator Norris, his friends said to-night, has been waiting in the hope that the President would make a statement in his speeches admitting that he had been wrong in his justification of the acceptance of the Shantung settlement. For that reason, although he has had the telegram for several days, he has hesitated to make it public, but he has told some of the Senators about it. The Senator declined to give the text of the telegram or to make any statement about it.

In a meeting of Democratic Senators, attended by both the Administration leaders, Henry Clay and the opposition, the President's statement was the subject of discussion. The Democrats decided not to press for a vote on the Shantung amendment, which gives the United States an equal number of votes in the league of nations assembly with the British Empire, but to let the debate take its course.

Though no confirmation could be obtained, it was stated in one quarter that this reversal of form was occasioned by a telegram from the President asking that no votes be had on any amendments, reservations, or conditions until his return to Washington. Mr. Hittchcock had been hoping until today, for a vote on the Johnson amendment not later than the end of next week.

Say Story Is Inspired

In substantiation of the report that the President had asked this delay, a story, which several Senators thought to be inspired, from the President's party was printed to-day stating there would be no test votes until the President's return to Washington.

Two theories were set forth as accounting for the President's reported desire that there should be no vote until his return. One was that he had been hearing such bad reports about defections from the "conservative" as those desiring ratification without reservations are called—and about in-house opposition to various sections of the treaty. The other is that he wished to get back here to bring his influence to bear on Democratic votes. The other is that, in view of his more hearty reception in California, the President now is convinced his tour is accomplishing what he wants the full effect of the tour to be brought to bear before a vote is taken.

May Get Eight Democratic Votes

A Democratic Senator who has never gone over publicly to the reservationist camp said to-day he thought there would be at least five Democratic Senators for the Johnson amendment when the test came. There might be eight, he said. While he named no names, these five are understood to be Reed, Gore, Thomas, Ashurst and Walsh, of Massachusetts. The other possibilities are said to be Hoke Smith, Myers and Shields.

Conservative Republicans concede they will certainly lose McChumber and McNary, probably also Kelllogg and Capper, and possibly Cummins. The Republican side must gain a vote for every one it loses, for a loss of one without an offset would result in a bill, which Vice-President Marshall would decide amendments.

Marshall Summoned To Aid Treaty Fight

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Democratic leaders in the Senate to-day telegraphed Vice-President Marshall, who is in Atlantic City, requesting that he return to the capital by Monday. Senators Hittchcock, Walsh, Swanson and others, after a conference said that, although the Vice-President probably would not be called upon to exercise his right of voting to break a tie in the Senate, it would not hurt to have him in the chair when the proposed Johnson amendment to the peace treaty came up for action next week.

Carson Assails Wilson's Stand On Irish Issue

Ulster Leader Questions the Right of League Members Even to Consider Interfering in Erin's Case

LONDON, Sept. 20 (By The Associated Press).—President Wilson's attitude regarding the self-determination of Ireland has attracted the attention of Sir Edward Carson, the Irish leader, who in a statement to-day declared:

"As one anxious to see the league of nations founded, to protect the world against the horrors of war, I do not desire to raise difficulties or anticipate decisions on questions which must arise in the gradual development of a sound system of jurisprudence under the covenant. Therefore, I am reluctant to criticize the President's answer to questions put to him by the San Francisco Labor Council with reference to Ireland."

"Indeed, I find it difficult to understand from the answer given what state of facts with relation to Ireland the President contemplated which entitles any of the contracting parties to raise this question under section 11 of the covenant dealing with peace safeguards."

"I would like, however, in the interests of the success of the league, to point out that nothing would more likely lead to its failure than interference by any of the great contracting parties with the evolution of government in the realm of the Irish. The United Kingdom, as a whole, is one of the contracting parties, and in respect to constitutional rights and government all the units of the United Kingdom stand on an equal basis, none being subordinate to the other, and it is difficult to foresee, therefore, what circumstances can arise which would justify interference by the league in relation to any particular unit."

"If President Wilson means to suggest that, because there is a large population of Irish descent or Irish origin in the United States, who sympathize with the claims of the Irish secessionists, this fact threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between the United States and the United Kingdom, and that therefore the case arises under section 11 of the covenant, I must with great respect enter a protest."

There would be no end to interference founded on such a plea, which really means that citizens who have adopted a new country carry with them the right to interfere in the affairs of the United States. All naturalized citizens of all countries could raise similar pleas and become formidable more or less, in accordance with their numbers, and especially if they were Irish.

"It is not necessary to point out how disastrous the results would be. But there are too many obvious criticisms to be made by any one who desires to make the league of nations a failure from the start. I do not desire to range myself with such critics. I believe the league only possible if real good will be shown by it in its infancy and if wise men, anxious for its success, are chosen at the start to administer and evolve its constitution."

In reply to the question as to his attitude toward self-determination for Ireland, President Wilson said that his position was expressed in Article 11 of the covenant, under which it is declared that any member nation can call the attention of the league to any circumstances which threaten to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations.

In his written answer, the President said:

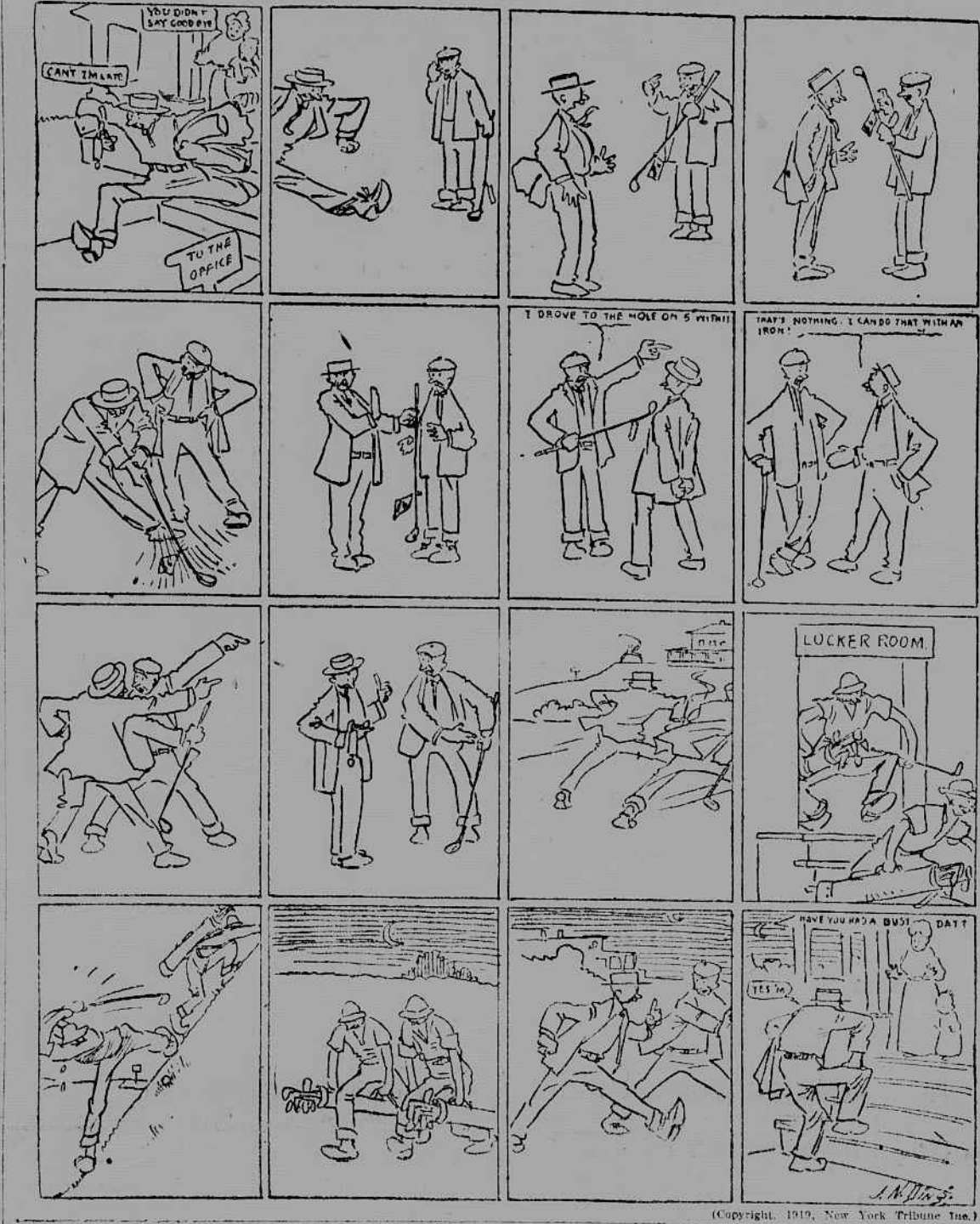
"My position on the subject of self-determination for Ireland is expressed in Article 11 of the covenant, in which I may say I was particularly interested, because it seemed to me necessary that some form should be created to which all peoples could bring any matter which was likely to affect the peace and freedom of the world."

Mr. Shonts was stricken last June 21, has suffered a relapse from which it is believed he cannot rally. Dr. J. Bentley Squier, his physician, said yesterday he feared the President's recovery would be long. Rapid Transit Company was losing his long and stubborn fight for life.

The repulse came night before last. All night Mr. Shonts' family remained by his bedside, and were within call of the room where the sick man lay all yesterday. When asked concerning his patient's condition, Dr. Squier said that he was "very, very low."

With pleurisy, which developed into acute lung congestion. Since then three operations have been performed on him and several times before it has appeared that he was dying. On each occasion he has rallied at almost the last moment.

A Day in a Golfer's Life



President Shuns Los Angeles Crowd

Tumulty Asks Throng at Station Be Disbanded; Two Talks in Evening

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 20.—President Wilson arrived here from San Diego at 9 o'clock this morning, having spent the night on the train despite the recommendation of Rear Admiral Carl T. Grayson, his physician, that the President guard against fatigue by stopping at a hotel.

Mr. Wilson had not yet breakfasted when his special train pulled into Los Angeles. A crowd filled the railroad station waiting for a glimpse of the President, but he decided not to leave the train until noon, when the big parade was scheduled to start. After a brief stop at the station, the special train was moved to a secluded spot in the yards.

Secretary Tumulty conferred with Mayor M. P. Snyder and the reception committee, urging that the crowd at the station be disbanded, but the efforts of the city officials were unavailing, as people continued to gather. A crowd also surrounded the hotel at which Mr. Wilson was expected to stay before noon.

Two speeches will complete the President's day here, the first at a dinner to-night and the second in the Shrine auditorium two hours later. The Presidential party is expected to leave the coast Sunday.

Germans Start Dye Trade Fight

German dyestuff manufacturers, after five years of forced quiescence, are reaching out to get back export business lost to the United States during the war.

American exporters of dyestuffs learned of this yesterday when it became known that several orders placed here had been cancelled by Spanish and Oriental firms which had received cables from the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik, one of the largest German dyestuff concerns, stating that orders could be taken shortly.

The seriousness of this development had not been overlooked by the American manufacturers and exporters, who expressed fear yesterday that the German concern had succeeded in getting back into the market.

Auto Drivers Fight Death in Blazing Racer

Louis Chevrolet and His Mechanic Travel a Mile Enveloped in Flames at the Sheephead Speedway

Twenty-five thousand spectators at the Sheephead Bay Speedway yesterday saw two thrilling escapes from death. It was a day of thrills and record breaking.

By far the most spectacular accident of the day occurred shortly before 6 o'clock, at the completion of the 110th mile in the 150-mile race. Louis Chevrolet, who had been alternating with his brother, Gaston, in leading the field around the two-mile track, suddenly put on a burst of speed as he was turning the northwest banked curve. As he did so his machine burst into a mass of flames.

Tearing along at two miles a minute close behind his brother, he flashed past the grandstand, his car a mass of seething flame. For thirty breath-taking seconds he and his mechanic, Kenneth Goodson, fought desperately with death, while the crowd in the stands and upon the infield were held spellbound.

Standing on the rear cow of the two men fought hard to bring the machine to a stop, while an aureole of flame seethed about them. Close behind came Ira Hall and Ralph Mulford, so close that the tongue of flame which swept back of Chevrolet's car almost reached them.

Rubbed Along Wall to Stop

Chevrolet was tugging gamely at the emergency brake, but his efforts seemed in vain. Then he began to edge his burning car toward the small concrete guide wall that edges the infield. By rubbing along the wall he finally halted the car's blazing course.

As it came to a stop Chevrolet and Goodson leaned for their lives. They were badly burned about the arms, legs and feet. Ambulances were rushed to their assistance and surgeons quickly rendered first aid. Afterward the two men were able to walk back to the pit, while the crowd cheered vigorously.

The other escape from death occurred earlier in the afternoon, during one of the three ten-mile sprints. It was in the finishing lap, while Louis and Gaston Chevrolet were running neck and neck for the finish, that Ralph Mulford, in a Duesenberg, put on a burst of speed in the backstretch and overtook the Chevrolet brothers at the northwest curve.

He had scarcely passed the field when one of his tires went flat. This sent the machine sweeping down the inclined track, and at that moment the tire rod of the machine broke. Out of control, it dashed into the ground alongside the infield, sending up a shower of dirt in a column twenty feet high. It looked as though both men had been killed.

Louis Chevrolet narrowly escaped.

Continued on page sixteen

Petrograd Asks Separate Peace

Russian Reds Split and One Faction Would End War on Allied Terms

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 20.—The city Soviet of Petrograd has empowered the People's Commissariat to begin peace negotiations with the Allies on the basis of conditions fixed by the Allied Powers, according to reports received here from Petrograd.

Peace is wished at any price by the Petrograd Soviet, the reports declare.

OMSK, Sept. 20 (By The Associated Press).—General Sakharov's army continues its successes in the direction of Kougan, about 200 miles southwest of Tobolsk, having captured in the present offensive five complete staffs, 2,000 prisoners, a sixteen cannon, 40 machine guns and a large amount of other booty. Cossacks operating on the left flank have raised positions in the rear of the enemy's line, the Bolsheviks retreating toward the northwest.

The advance of the Siberian army brings light many atrocities committed by the Bolsheviks in the territories they recently occupied, according to announcement of the intelligence bureau of the Siberian general staff. All officers and cavalry soldiers captured by the Bolsheviks, according to the announcement, are shot.

Runyon to Bear Zone Fare Charges

TRENTON, Sept. 20.—Governor Runyon announced to-day that he would direct the members of the New Jersey Public Utilities Commission to appear before him between September 23 and October 7 to show cause why they should not be removed. The announcement was the result of a petition from the Commissioners of Montclair asking for the removal of the commissioners for neglect of duty and misconduct in office in connection with their approval of the zone fare system on trolley lines.

It is set forth in the petition that the establishment of the zone fares caused disturbance of the public peace, that the plan was put into effect without notice to the municipalities affected and before an appraisal of the trolley company's property was completed, and that the fares charged are inequitable and fixed without regard to franchise requirements.

In Camden, which has been the centre of disorder fomented by shipyard workers, Mayor Charles H. Ellis called a special meeting of the Council this evening to consider the "intolerable trolley situation" and a suggestion to petition the Public Utilities Commission for an immediate hearing on the zone system. The Mayor will ask that the commission's permission be sought to restore the 5-cent fare, within the city limits of Camden.

The Public Utilities Commission issued a statement saying that conditions in Camden should not be taken to indicate general public disapproval of the zone plan, as those responsible for the disorder were prone to seize upon any pretext for riot.

Union City Employee Is Suspended

Queens Borough President Prefers Charges Against G. W. Morton, Jr., Organizer of Technical Men

No Mention Made Of Labor Activity

Mayor Issues Statement That He Is Not Backing Geo. Stansfield's Group

Borough President Connolly, of Queens, yesterday suspended and preferred charges against George W. Morton, Jr., a draughtsman in the city's Topographical Bureau, and leader of the Technical Men's Union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Following within twenty-four hours upon Mayor Hylan's advice to department heads to get rid of the labor agitators in their employ, by eliminating their positions from the 1920 budget, the suspension of Morton was regarded by organized labor as the beginning of an attempt on the part of the city authorities to put an end to the efforts of city employees to affiliate with the A. F. of L.

Word reached Borough President Connolly last night that the Federation would aid Morton, who announced that he would take his case into the courts. Simultaneously with the dropping of Morton from the city payroll Mayor Hylan issued the following statement:

"The statement purporting to have been given out by the president of an organization called the Municipal Employees' Association that it is being formed with my approval is absolutely false, and the resignation of any commissioner who cannot run his department in the interests of the people of the city will be accepted by me."

How It Is Interpreted

Union men declared the second half of the Mayor's statement was meant to emphasize his previous advice to department heads to get rid of labor agitators.

The first part of it occasioned considerable discussion. The head of the association, George Stansfield, whose formation, was excluded, announced in The Tribune of August 23, declared positively to newspaper men on Thursday night that the organization had the approval of the Mayor.

Within a month this organization has enrolled upward of 25,000 city employees on the strength of the repeated declarations that it had its benediction in the Mayor's office.

More than a month ago, when Stansfield, who is a clerk in the office of Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Public Charities, was quietly laying the foundation of the Municipal Employees' Association. The Tribune was informed that the organization was intended to be the nucleus of a big political party, which would support Mayor Hylan in 1921 in his fight for renomination, and that it was also intended to check the inroads being made among city employees by the A. F. of L.

Clash With Labor Leaders
At that time Stansfield and another clerk under Commissioner Coler, Samuel Prager, occupied adjoining desks in the office of the Department of Public Charities and it was said they conducted the association's business from their two desks.

Organized labor men in the city's employ at once spread the word that men and women in their ranks should join Stansfield's organization, which had been making open war on the city employees' union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The latter, in turn, declared war on the Stansfield organization, branding it as a City Hall snare. They pointed out that Stansfield was a political lieutenant of Joseph Guidici, Democratic leader of the 11th Assembly District of Queens and Mayor Hylan's Commissioner of Public Works.

Labor men yesterday called attention to the following paragraph in the circular letter being sent out by the Municipal Employees' Association as proof of organized labor's charge that the association is fighting its way to the top of the city's employ.

"This organization (Municipal Employees' Association) is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or any other labor organization for two reasons. First, the American Federation of Labor proposed organizing the employees of the city for \$3 initiation and monthly dues of 75 cents for each member. Second, if organized under their rules we would be split up into councils or divisions according to title. It stands to reason that an appeal from 100 per cent of the city employees would be much more effective than the appeal from a council of clerks one month and from another council at a later time."

Charges Against Morton
Organized labor will watch developments in the Morton case with more than passive interest. The charges against Morton do not mention his union activities but allege absence without leave, lateness, failing to punch a time clock, conduct unbecoming an employee of the city and insubordination. On this last charge it was alleged that Morton caused the publication of the charges that Borough President Connolly was personally responsible for permitting the Nichols Copper Company to appropriate more

Continued on page three

Business Men in Rush To Get Riot Insurance

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20.—The apprehension the business men of the mill towns in this district, and even of Pittsburgh itself, feel regarding the steel strike and its concomitants is reflected in the eleven-hour rush for riot insurance. Agents of companies carrying such insurance were overwhelmed to-day with applications. Policies were made effective by telegraphing applications to headquarters.

It is estimated that \$2,000,000 worth of riot insurance has been taken out this week in the Monongahela Valley towns alone.

Union Demands Nationalization Of Coal Mines

Cleveland Convention Calls on Government to Buy Works at Actual Value; Indorses the Plumb Plan

CLEVELAND, Sept. 20.—The convention of the United Mine Workers of America to-day developed its plan for the nationalization of coal mines, which includes purchase by the Federal government of all private mines at their actual value as determined by Federal appraisers and operation by the Federal government, with equal miner representation upon the bodies administering the industry and fixing wages and conditions of employment. Nationalization of coal mines in Canada also is proposed.

The miners offer right of way to nationalization of railroads, provided the railroad brotherhoods pledge themselves to co-operate in the fight with equal vigor for the nationalization of mines. Action was taken by a unanimous rising vote.

The convention further adopted resolutions demanding legislation to take from the United States Supreme Court the power to declare unconstitutional laws passed by the elective Congress, calling upon President Wilson to move Postmaster General Burleson as the "uncharitable, harsh and malignant" opponent of labor, and asking a general strike and a boycott of the goods of the United States.

Would Prevent Waste
The resolution in regard to nationalization of mines reads, in part:

"The right of the American people for all time to come, and we hold that it is the immediate duty of the American people to prevent the profligate waste that is taking place under private ownership of these resources by having the government take such steps as may be necessary, providing for the nationalization of the coal mining industry of the United States."

"We, the United Mine Workers of America, in international convention assembled, representing the workers who have their lives and the welfare of their dependents invested in the coal mines of the country, do therefore resolve:

"First: That the government, through act of Congress, acquire title to all coal properties within the United States now owned by private interests by purchasing said properties at a figure representing the actual valuation of said properties, as determined upon investigation by accredited agents of the Federal government."

Demand Representation
"Second: That the coal mining industry be operated by the Federal government and that the mine workers be given equal representation upon such councils or commissions as may be delegated the authority to administer the affairs of the coal mining industry, or the authority to act upon the question of wages, hours of labor, conditions of employment, or the adjudication of disputes and grievances within the industry."

"We further instruct our representatives to urge in the coming conference with the representatives of the railroad workers' unions a working alliance for the purpose of securing the adoption of the Plumb plan for nationalization of railroads, as the initial step in the fight for the principle of nationalization, with the understanding that such alliance will continue to press the issue with unabated vigor, until the principle of nationalization has been extended to embrace the coal mining industry of the nation."

"And be it further resolved that our organization for the purpose of carrying out its fight for nationalization of mines into the Dominion of Canada and throw its influence wherever possible behind our members in Canada to the accomplishment of that end."

Rumania Prepares to Meet Bolshevik Riots
GENEVA, Sept. 20.—Rumania is recalling volunteer troops scattered through Southern Russia for concentration on the Danube River in anticipation of Bolshevik disorders, according to a statement issued to-day by the Rumanian bureau at Berne.

It is said Rumania also is expediting the repatriation of 50,000 Rumanian troops from Transylvania and elsewhere.

Looking for a position? Consult the Help section advertisements in to-day's Tribune—Adv.

Loyal Men, Over 10,000, Are Sworn In

Bolshevist Element, in Case of Uprising, Will Face Their Fellow Workmen in Arms

3,000 Citizens Join McKeesport Police

Issue Raised of Americanism vs. Alienism; Ex-Soldiers in Angry Mood

By Theodore M. Knappen

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20.—Dropping all pretense of passivity or indifference to the looming menace of the strike, the steel companies and the public authorities to-day disclosed elaborate preparations for the industrial disturbance that is to begin at midnight Sunday. Their preparations look to the enforcement of law and the maintenance of order to such a degree that if the strikers resort to violence it will be repressed with a vigor and promptness unusual in America in the early stages of most industrial convulsions.

Taking advantage of the fact that a vast majority of the intending strikers are foreign-born and many alien, the authorities and the steel company officials are shaping the issue as one between Americans and foreigners, between American institutions and the destructive doctrines that are being spread in America chiefly by the foreigner; between loyalty and disloyalty.

Throughout the steel industry Americans and foreigners are about equally employed, and of the foreigners about 50 per cent are Slavs from southeastern Europe. This 25 per cent of the whole constitutes the backbone of the workers' organization, according to the employers.

Ready to Snuff Out Revolt

If this be the hoped-for beginning of the Red revolution, they plan to strangle the evil thing here and now. Every effort will be made to maintain peace and order and no man will be disturbed in his right to strike, but the challenge of lawless force, they say, will be met with the sternest measures.

The leaders of the strike, on their part, insist that they purpose to win it by the sheer force of the relentless pressure of the withdrawal of the men from the plants and that no sort of violence will be countenanced.

Emphasizing the view that the contest, whether violent or orderly, is largely one between Americanism and alienism and between loyalty and disloyalty, the United States Steel Corporation began to-day to swear in as deputy sheriffs the men who want to stay on the job. They said they had a radical innovation in labor troubles. Hitherto the proprietors of plants that seemed to be endangered have resorted to outside agencies, hired guards or deputy sheriffs, and the men sworn in by the public authorities.

10,000 Employees as Deputies
This time the deputy sheriffs to guard plants are to be made up of the men who work in them. Before noon today 1,000 loyal employees had taken the oath at the Edgar Thomson plant and another 1,000 at Clairton. Other plants and other companies are following suit, and it is estimated that by the close of the day Monday morning there will be at least 10,000 employees acting as deputy sheriffs hereabouts. Whoever interferes with such an employee going about his business will be interfering with an officer of the law. Proceeding with their customary duties within the plants where possible, they will be advantageously situated to resist efforts at sabotage or destruction of any kind.

Behind this militia are home guards of the steel defence are:

The Coal and Iron Police.
The Municipal Police.
The State's Mounted Constabulary.

Citizens Sworn in As Police
The Coal and Iron Police are the uniformed guards under authority of the state law, necessarily maintained at all times in the great steel plants, which are mixture cities in themselves. These men are picked, vigorous and well trained and number many hundreds in this district.

The municipal police in the smaller cities of the district do not number much, it is said, for an emergency of the kind that now confronts the district. To strengthen them thousands of special policemen are being sworn in, 3,000 citizens being enrolled as such at McKeesport alone, with full equipment provided and precise instructions as to mobilization and action if needed. In Pittsburgh 700 special policemen took the oath to-day, almost all of them being ex-soldiers recently returned from France and many of them still in uniform. The regular force here is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but no question has been raised as to the fidelity of the men to their oath.

Ex-Soldiers in Angry Mood
The ex-soldiers are said to be full of the American war spirit and bitter at the thought that the alien who stayed at home during the war and swayed wealthy at war-time wages, should now be rocking the boat when the \$1-a-day soldier is looking for a job.

Drawing in from their usual patrol